

dent will pass are asked to cooperate in making the decorations as effective as possible.

On Thursday evening the President and Mrs. Wilson will dine privately. Friday morning and afternoon will be reserved for the President to meet the British Cabinet Ministers. In the evening the King will give a banquet in Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday the President will proceed to the city to receive an address at Guildhall. On that evening a dinner will be given by the Government at Lancaster House, at which the British Ministers will be present. After the dinner the President will leave London for Carlisle, his mother's birthplace, where he will spend Sunday. His visit will be without ceremony.

From Carlisle the Presidential party will proceed to Manchester, where the President will be the guest of the Lord Mayor. Arrangements have been made for the President to receive on Monday the freedom of the city of Manchester.

It is expected that President Wilson will leave England for France on Tuesday.

EMMANUEL GOES TO VISIT HIS TROOPS

Paris Now Gets Busy With Peace Parley Arrangements.

Paris, Dec. 21.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy left Paris at midnight on his way to visit Italian troops in Belgium. His departure Paris put aside her holiday attire and matter of fact consideration of conference arrangements began in earnest this morning.

Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy remained in Paris, but will start for Rome to-night, expecting to return early in January. The Italian King will start on Sunday for Rome, going directly from Belgium. The Italian Embassy gave a dinner in honor of King Victor Emmanuel and his son, the Prince of Piedmont, last night. It was followed by a brilliant reception. Col. and Mrs. E. M. House were present. President Poincaré and members of the Ministry accompanied the Italian King to the station on his departure from the city.

HINDENBURG GLORIES IN GERMAN ARMY

"Did Not Collapse Before World of Enemies."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—A remarkable proclamation has been issued by Field Marshal von Hindenburg from German main headquarters at Wilhelmshoe, dated "Christmas, 1919."

The Cassel Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the proclamation, which refers to "the mighty achievements in war of the German nation in arms, trained to warfare, which did not collapse before a world of enemies."

The proclamation declares: "It drew this capacity from the holy fire of patriotism, will to victory and a spirit of loyalty. The German Army," it continues, "has vanished, dissolved, disbanded, although until the last it was feared and respected by its enemies. To the officers, high and low, as traitors and leaders of the national army is undeniably due a great share of the glory, and it is petty revenge to deprive them of their insignia and arms and declare them incapable of expressing command."

The utter destruction of the national strength of the German people is the intention of those destructive, disruptive spirits who are working to impede the reorganization of the empire on a sound political and economic basis."

JOFFE GAVE FUNDS FOR GERMAN REVOLT

Russian Envoy Sheds Light on Socialist Maneuvers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, Dec. 21.—Mr. Joffe, the late Russian Ambassador to Germany, in a communication concerning the money he supplied for the German revolution, makes it appear probable that Hugo Haase, a radical Socialist, knew nothing about it, but that Richard Barth, Minister of Social Policy, in a singular fight, it would provoke amusement if Barth asserted these hundreds of thousands of marks came from a German party or from his friends. So far he has carefully kept silence and Joffe telegraphs as follows:

"I will take the opportunity to inform Oscar Cohen (the legal adviser of the Russian Embassy at Berlin and a member of the Reichstag) in regard to the 550,000 marks (\$2,500,000) and 150,000 rubles (\$750,000), which he obtained as a member of the Independent Socialist party the night before my expulsion from the promotion of the German revolution, that he must not pay these sums to the Independent Socialist party. The sums were given for the 100,000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000) placed for safe keeping in Germany of which I gave Cohen free disposition in the interest of the German revolution."

CZECHO-SLOVAKS SECURE.

Refuse to Negotiate With German Bohemians.

By the Associated Press.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Dec. 21.—The Czecho-Slovak republic recognizes no part of the territory within Bohemia as open to any controversy to be settled by the peace conference, as suggested by the German Bohemians. It was declared to-day by Premier Kratochvíl, a delegation from German Bohemia. The delegation had appealed for the withdrawal of the troops of occupation, the release of persons who had been arrested and the restoration of quiet and order.

BOOKS for XMAS
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EUROPE BASES ITS HOPES ON WILSON

Popular Imagination Is So Stirred That Failure May Mean Upheaval.

FEAR IS NOW EXPRESSED

More Scepticism Exists in Well Informed Circles Abroad Than in U. S.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, Dec. 21.—It has become plain to American observers that the people of Europe have been looking to President Wilson as the man who will deliver them from the fear of future wars that would hold all the world in bondage unless the framers of the peace treaty succeed in the tremendous task before them.

The President, as author of the Fourteen Points, accepted as the basis of discussion, appears in the popular imagination here as invested with almost supernatural powers regarding the making over of the world; but it cannot be overlooked that just so great as the promise appears equally great will be the failure to meet these hopes.

In well informed circles there is already expressed a fear of a social upheaval of serious proportions if these people, tax-burdened and war-weary, find that after the discussions have proceeded for a while the promised land of permanent peace is not to be theirs, and that after all the task of transmitting the Golden Rule into international law as the code of the new society of nations is not to be accomplished.

It is a week since the President landed in France, to receive a demonstration that was not only a personal tribute but, as the President himself told the correspondents, was impressive because of the thought of the aspirations behind it.

Trend of the Comment.

Judging from some of the comment here the President, in the popular imagination, comes here to preach a sort of sermon on the Mount and to explain the Fourteen Points, which are the basis of the peace conference. Of course he has not said this publicly as yet nor is he likely to do it at all. Europe must still wait, it would appear to some, for the concrete things to emerge from the nebulousness which surrounds the details of Wilson's plans.

Regarding the possibility of a new order of things eventuating from the President's visit such as would meet the hopes that have been raised among the people of Europe, there is, with one week of the President's visit to Europe passed, still more scepticism here than in the United States. It was found even in America.

The President is on ground quite new to him. He talks with Premier Clemenceau and has done little more than to give each the chance to size up the other. The same thing must be done with other leading figures of the peace conference. This stage of the introductions is "ice breaking" entirely, precluding the discussion of anything more than generalities, which really means that the situation remains the same. This is admitted by the members of the American commission to be the net result of things up to date.

Feeling of Helplessness.

All this is significant in view of the fact that some of the ablest British and European statesmen confessed a feeling of helplessness when it came to working out the details of a plan for a league of nations of such character that it would afford real guarantees of world peace.

No drastic reduction of armaments is feasible, an experienced diplomat told me, unless Wilson actually told them the draft of the terms in his pocket which covered every detail. There would be great danger in the discussion, he said, which would go on indefinitely unless something is offered as a starting point. In this view he is upheld by many here, but it is admitted that the proposed league and formula for the proposed league must still be supplied.

This has increased the fear expressed in many quarters (although not, it must be said, by the American delegates) that the peace conference is an exchange of courtesies like the Bryan peace treaties can be expected to eventuate from the Wilson mission.

SWISS WANT ACCESS TO SEA.

President-elect Ador Hopes for Visit From Wilson.

GENEVA, Dec. 21.—Gustave Ador, President-elect of Switzerland, while discussing the possibility of President Wilson visiting this country said to-day: "If Mr. Wilson does us the great honor to visit Switzerland, as we greatly desire, we would be glad to lay before him the economic condition of our country."

"Switzerland desires that a just and equitable peace be secured on the basis of the principle of self-determination by Wilson. Wishing to be politically and economically independent, she therefore hopes that free access to the sea be guaranteed her. England and America know too well our position amidst the great Powers of Europe, with which we must be able to exchange our products, not to realize the requirements of our industries, which have no raw materials at their command."

"If President Wilson comes here we would be able to express our gratitude for all the sympathy he has shown us. We would ask him to defend the rights of neutrals at the peace conference. He knows that our democracy, inspired by the same ideals as is the American nation, is desirous of being able to work freely without being subjected to any control prejudicial to its sovereignty."

Dinner Given for Gov.

Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, who will retire from the bench on January 1 under the age and health law, was given dinner yesterday at the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway.

WILSON RECEIVES SORBONNE DEGREE

Title of Doctor Conferred in Presence of Poincaré and Diplomatic Corps.

FIRST HONORARY AWARD

Bestowed for His Works on Jurisprudence and Political Science.

Paris, Dec. 21.—In the great amphitheatre of the University of Paris (the Sorbonne) President Wilson received this afternoon the degree of doctor, honoris causa, conferred upon him in recognition of his work as a jurist and historian. This is the first time in the history of the university that an honorary degree has been bestowed.

Authorization for its granting having been given by a recent decree. President Poincaré, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Government and the highest civil and military authorities were present at the ceremony.

Great crowds cheered the President when he arrived at the university accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States. Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty of letters, welcomed President Wilson in a short address, and presented to him the diploma of doctor as a testimonial to his work as a historian and his writings on historical subjects. Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the faculty of law, then bestowed upon the President the degree of doctor in law for his works on jurisprudence and political science.

Lucien Poincaré, vice-rector of the university and brother of the President of the republic, paid an eloquent tribute to President Wilson's ability as a professor before he turned upon his political career, and presented to the President's part in the war. In conclusion, M. Poincaré said:

"Glory to the American students, glory to the eminent professors and their universities. Glory to you, Mr. President, who are the first amongst them. In the name of the University of Paris I have the honor to award to you the insignia and diploma of doctor to one whom posterity will salute with the surname of the Righteous—President Wilson."

President Wilson's Address.

President Wilson, in acknowledging the honor bestowed upon him, said: "I feel very keenly the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by the great University of Paris, and it is very delightful to me also to have the honor of being inducted into the great company of scholars whose life and fame have made the history of the University of Paris a thing admirable among men of cultivation in all parts of the world."

"By what you have said, sir, of the theory of education which has been followed in France and which I have tried to promote in the United States, I am reminded of the fact that the chief object of education was to awaken the spirit, and that, inasmuch as a literature whenever it has touched its great and higher notes was an expression of the spirit of mankind, the best induction into education was to feel the pulse of humanity which had beaten from age to age through the universities of men who had penetrated to the secrets of the human spirit."

"And I agree with the intuition which has been conveyed to-day of the terrible war through which we have just passed has not been only a war between nations but that it has been also a war between systems of culture—the one system the aggressive system, using science without conscience, seeking learning of its moral restraints and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system reminiscent of the high traditions of men, reminiscent of all these struggles, some of them obscure but others closely related to history, of men of indomitable spirit everywhere struggling toward the right and seeking above all things else to be free."

"The triumph of freedom in this war means that that spirit shall now dominate the world. There is a great wave of moral force moving through the world, and every man who opposes himself to that wave will go down in disgrace."

"The task of those who are gathered here, or will presently be gathered here, to make the settlements of this peace is greatly simplified by the fact that they are the masters of no one; they are the servants of mankind. And if we do not heed the mandates of mankind we shall make ourselves the most conspicuous and the most odious of men."

MRS. WILSON SHOPS IN PARIS.

Mingles Afoot With Crowds and Views Window Displays.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Wilson to-day went about the streets of Paris afoot for the first time, looking into the shop windows and mingling with the crowds making their purchases.

Urges Electric Men Not to Strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A telegram urging employees of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., to refrain from striking, and asking that employees of the company's Erie, Pa., plant take their grievances before the board, was sent by the War Labor Board to-day to Charles D. Keeney, organizer of the electrical workers.

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deserved failures in the history of the world.

"My conception of the league of nations is just this—that it shall operate as the organized moral force of men throughout the world and that whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated, this league of nations shall be turned upon them, and men everywhere will ask: 'What are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortunes of the world?'"

"Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the Central Powers dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight, it never would have happened. And if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year the war would have been inconceivable."

"So I feel that this war is, as has been said more than once to-day, intimately related with the history of the world. The university spirit is intolerant of all the things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideas, the acceptance of the truth, the purification of life. Every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with the feeling that now at last the spirit of truth, the spirit to which universities have devoted themselves, has prevailed and is triumphant."

"If there is one point of pride that I venture to entertain it is that it has been my private privilege in some measure to interpret the university spirit in the public life of a great nation, and I feel that in honoring me to-day in this unusual and conspicuous manner you have first of all honored the people whom I represent. The spirit that I try to express I know to be their spirit, and in proportion as I serve them I believe that I advance the cause of freedom."

Vice-Rector's Speech.

Vice-Rector Poincaré in his address said: "History will, recount how, taking inspiration from the American people and your own thoughts, you reached one glorious day the decision which is one of the greatest events recorded in the war and in your own words placed the blood and all the power of America at the service of the principles which have given her life. History will also tell how you have in a single year realized the imperishable supremacy of right by means of an association of peoples which should liberate the world."

M. Poincaré paid honor to American university professors for the unflinching sympathy they have shown for France and also to the American students who in such great numbers came to fight besides their French student comrades.

"Many, alas," M. Poincaré continued, "will not return to their beloved country, for they have fallen in France, where, we trust, they felt they were not on foreign soil and where they have left to the youth of the two republics an immortal example of fraternal union. Glory to these American students. Glory to the eminent professors of their universities, and glory to you, Mr. President, the first among them all."

Kaiser Able to Walk.

Ear Affection Still Troubling Former Ruler of Germany.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 20 (delayed).—Former Emperor William, who had been ill during all the present week, was able to walk about the castle grounds this morning, taking advantage of a few hours of fine weather. He had been confined to his bed since last Sunday.

The ex-emperor appeared to have recovered from his chill, and while his ear affection still troubled him it was understood to have been greatly alleviated.

BOLSHEVIK POWER WANING IN RUSSIA

Total Army of 700,000 Kept Together by Terrorism, Says Mining Official.

FOOD SCARCE, PAY HIGH

Signs Point to Reaction—Opening of Ports Regarded as Nation's Salvation.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Dec. 21.—In the course of a meeting of the Tansky Mining Corporation, Ltd., its chairman, Leslie Prughart, made the following comments on conditions in Russia:

"While I do not wish in any way to belittle the numbers or the danger to civilization of the Bolshevik army, I have the highest authority for saying that the total does not exceed 700,000 men. The army is kept together with the greatest difficulty and only obtains among famished men. The private soldiers are paid 500 rubles (normally \$255) a month, and are given two pounds of bread a day, one pound of which they sell for 25 rubles."

"Discipline is kept by terrorism. A company of 150 Chinamen is attached to each regiment to act as executioners. When I was in Russia at the end of this summer I saw this wonderful army formed of Chinamen, Letts, Austrian and German prisoners of war, Russian criminals and men who joined either to escape death or hunger. They were a bedraggled, unkempt lot, walking in any sort of formation, while their officers are from among the men themselves."

Industries at a Standstill.

"How in a couple of months this army, which is largely dependent upon foreign hirelings, should suddenly become highly disciplined and well equipped, passes my comprehension."

"Industries in European Russia, that part of the country which is dominated by the Bolsheviks, are absolutely at a standstill. There is no production of munitions and no food provisioning is possible except what is taken by force from the peasants and accompanied by murder."

"Only a few days ago there was reported an attack by these undisciplined troops on Revel. These guerrilla bands, accompanied by their women and children, took by force from the peasants and straggling along narrow lanes and byroads, were repulsed by a few hundred disciplined soldiers, who drove 7,000 in front of them like sheep."

"The recent defeats reported in the last allied public opinion into a policy of forgetting moral obligations and refusing their assistance for the regeneration of European Russia. Consider the boundaries of the Bolshevik power in the empire to-day and you will see it hemmed in by Siberia, by the Ural, by the Ukraine and the Don Cossacks country."

"Allied influence for law and order predominates in the Caucasus, Central Asia, the northern territories of Poland and the Baltic provinces have repudiated it and separated themselves from it. The Bolshevik area under control, it is true, is important and was the former seat of Government in the heart of the country, and covers roughly some 1,700,000 square miles, or one-fifth of European Russia and only one-seventeenth of the whole empire."

"The progress has been dual, but signs are not wanting that a healthy reaction is taking place."

"With the opening of the ports in the Black Sea and the Baltic, apart from Archangel and Murman and in the Far East, the influence of civilization and trade must make itself felt before very long."

KAISER ABLE TO WALK.

Ear Affection Still Troubling Former Ruler of Germany.

By the Associated Press.

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The ex-emperor appeared to have recovered from his chill, and while his ear affection still troubled him it was understood to have been greatly alleviated.

U. S. EDITORS WANT GERMANS PUNISHED

Send Message to Wilson on Devastation They Saw in France and Belgium.

HUMAN JUSTICE SOUGHT

Trade Journalists Tell of Ruined Cities and Obliterated Villages.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following letter has been addressed to President Wilson by the members of the American Trade Journalists party which recently visited the British, French and American battlefronts:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We the undersigned American citizens, address you to further the sacred cause of human justice and right. For days we have been passing over the battlefields and through the ruined cities and obliterated villages of Belgium and France. We were among the first American civilians to survey this area of desolation, and we have been profoundly moved."

"The devastation and ruin thus wrought are not the work of one man or a group of men; they are the result of a system of policies which have been executed with thoroughness by a willing people. Evidences of organized pillage and vandalism are seen on every hand."

"Every law presupposes a penalty for its violation. The laws of nations that civilization has so painfully built up through the centuries have been wantonly violated for four long years. To fail to enforce these laws now would be tacitly to concede the power of repeal by the criminals themselves. These laws must be reestablished."

"To our minds the enforcement of complete restitution and reparation by the people of Germany and the punishment of their leaders and their guilty agents for the crimes committed in violation of existing law against piracy, murder and pillage will do more than anything else could to insure that future laws made by agreement of the nations will be observed."

"We are writing this to you knowing that the sentiment expressed would receive the support of all Americans could they see these things as we have seen them and have heard the evidence from the lips of the unhappy victims."

Signed by Trade Newspaper Men.

The letter is signed by Henry G. Lord, Boston; Roger W. Allen, New York; Arthur J. Baldwin, New York; H. M. Sweetland, New York; Samuel O. Dunn, Chicago; Herbert L. Aldrich, New York; H. Cole Estep, Cleveland; Harry E. Taylor, New York; Edward H. Darville, New York; Honnold C. Parmelee, New York; Frederick P. Cutler, Boston.

Mr. Lord is publisher of the *Textile World Journal*. Mr. Allen is president of the New York Business Publishers Association. Mr. Baldwin represents the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Mr.

Sweetland is president of the United Publishers Corporation. Mr. Dunn is editor of the *Railway Age*. Mr. Aldrich is on the staff of the *Marine Engineering*. Mr. Estep is editorial director of the *Penton Publishing Company*. Mr. Taylor is business manager of the *Dry Goods Economist*. Mr. Darville is associate editor of the *Hardware Age*. Mr. Parmelee is editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* and Mr. Cutler is president of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

500,000 ITALIANS LOST LIVES IN WAR

200,000 Killed and 300,000 Died of Disease.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Five hundred thousand Italians lost their lives in the war. Of this number 200,000 were killed in action.

The statement was made to-day by Salvatore Barzilai, former member of the Italian Cabinet, who accompanied King Victor Emmanuel to Paris, in explaining Italy's sacrifices and her claim to territories previously held by the enemy. Signor Barzilai said:

"On the eve of the peace conference, where Italy must claim the territories due her for reasons of nationality, it is well the world should know the sacrifices sustained by her. All Italians trust America as an impartial judge."

"Italy lost 500,000 dead. To these actually killed in battle must be added 300,000 who died of disease, particularly during the winter of 1918-19. Macedonia and along the Piave. The Italians severely wounded numbered 300,000, while 500,000 of the 5,000,000 called to the colors were taken prisoners."

"The enormity of her sacrifices makes Italy most deserving in demanding restitution of the regions along the eastern Adriatic which Austria oppressed for a century and attempted to denationalize, and also places her in the vanguard of the movement to prevent future wars. Having once shed what you might call the doors to her own house, Italy addresses to a league of nations, having as a corollary freedom of the seas."

"A league of nations must have as a fundamental nucleus the Entente countries and America, to which the others may join later. A central body, constituting the supreme court of the league, must have legislative power limited to international affairs, judicial power for the application of its rules and executive power to enforce its decision, such court going so far as a financial and economic boycott of any country violating its decisions. It must also have at its disposal an international force to prevent any country from breaking the peace. All this implies the abolition of secret treaties and secret diplomacy and the abolition of armaments."

TORONTO POLICE STRIKE ENDS.

Dispute Will Be Arbitrated by Royal Commission.

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The strike of the municipal police force to enforce recognition of their union was called off to-day as the result of an agreement reached at a conference of the Police Commissioners and representatives of the men. The policemen returned to duty to-night and all questions will be arbitrated by a royal commission.

Under the agreement the police union retains its charter granted by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

LILLE PREPARING JOYOUS CHRISTMAS

Under German Heel 4 Years Children at Last Come Into Their Own.

ENGLAND SENDS GIFTS

Big Tree and Plenty of Candy and Cake to Be Provided.

By the Associated Press.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LILLE, Dec. 21.—This morning I have been going about among the people of Lille enjoying the sights of happiness while they are preparing for Christmas. After being under the German heel for four years they know better than most people what Christmas and liberty mean.

Mayor Deles Alle was sorry the municipality would not be able to give its Christmas treat to the poor children of Lille as it used to do before the war. It will be a season of high spirit rather than good cheer, he said, for prices are high and provisions are very short.

"But the corporation of Manchester," the Mayor said, "is sending a Christmas tree for the little ones of Lille, with \$20,000 to buy them chocolate and cakes, and on Saturday afternoon Christmas Gen. Birdwood is giving other Christmas trees in the town square."

"These will be the first merry-making days for our poor children not for four long, sad years as there were here. They used to see carts loaded high with tantalizing presents of sweets and cakes for the German soldiers going through the streets, while for them there was nothing at home but cold and hunger."

Those hard times are gone, he hopes, no more to return. The children of Lille have grown more plump and bonny in these eight weeks since the Allies came, and today, with their faces shining in the sunlight, they are going round the shops with their fathers and mothers who were determined to buy them presents, no matter what stinging it may entail.

PROSECUTOR ALLEGES LIEB.

Editor Older of San Francisco.